The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XVIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1863. NO. 41.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....50
A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

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Four lines or less	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (12 lines)	50	72	1 00
Two squares	1 00	1 50	2 00
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	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
Six lines or less	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
One square	3 00	5 00	7 00
Two squares	5 00	8 00	10 00
Three squares	7 00	10 00	16 00
Four squares	9 00	13 00	21 00
Half a column	12 00	16 00	24 00
One column	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, one year.....$5 00
Administrator's and Executors' Notice.....$3 75
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

Office of JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT.

At JAY COOKE & Co., Bankers,

114 South Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1862.

The undersigned having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

New Twenty Year 6 per ct. Bonds,

of the United States, designated as "Five Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25th, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, and $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000.

Interest at 6¼ per centum per annum will commence from date of purchase and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal at the present premium on Gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufactures, &c., &c., in the country; and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the

Best, Most Available, and Most Popular Investment in the Market.

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks of banks at Par in Philadelphia.—Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery. JAY COOKE,
Dec. 2, 1862-3m Subscription Agent.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 3.15 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 10.20 the same morning.

Fare from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 50 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping Cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and fro PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave PORT CLINTON at 8.15 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 3.25 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.00 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA and NEW-YORK; and at 5.30 P. M., for AUBURN and PORT CLINTON only, connecting for PINE GROVE and with the CATAWISSA Rail Road; and returning from READING at 8.15 A. M., for POTTSVILLE.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sunday excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Nov. 25, 1862. *General Superintendent.*

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. ACCOMMODATION.	WESTWARD. PASSENGER.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. PASSENGER.	EASTWARD. MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
3 37	.....	.....	.....	N. Hamilton	.....	1 35
3 28	.....	.....	5 31	Mt. Union	11 31	1 20
3 23	.....	.....	.....	Mapleton	.....	1 21
3 43	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek	.....	1 11
3 59	7 14	6 50	6 02	Huntingdon	11 07	5 21	1 02
4 15	.....	.....	.....	Petersburg	10 52	.....	12 47
4 22	.....	.....	.....	Barree	.....	.....	12 20
4 31	.....	.....	6 31	Spruce Creek	10 40	.....	12 03
4 49	.....	.....	.....	Birmingham	.....	.....	12 18
4 58	.....	.....	6 55	Tyrone	10 18	.....	12 10
5 08	.....	.....	.....	Upton	.....	.....	12 00
5 14	.....	.....	.....	Fostoria	.....	.....	11 55
5 19	.....	.....	7 15	Bell's Mills	10 00	.....	11 51
5 40	8 20	8 20	7 35	Altoona	9 45	4 05	11 35
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Wednesday, November 19th, 1862, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS. Morn'g P. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 3 40	LE 7 20	Huntingdon	AR 12 20	AR 9 14
4 03	7 40	McConnellstown	12 10	8 49
4 08	7 45	Pleasant Grove	12 05	8 41
4 24	8 04	Marklesburg	11 46	8 25
4 40	8 20	Coffee Run	11 30	8 13
4 48	8 28	Rough & Ready	11 22	8 02
5 03	8 40	Cove	11 10	7 55
5 04	8 44	Fisher's Summit	11 06	7 51
5 20	AR 9 00	Saxton	10 50	LE 7 35
5 20	LE 9 10			AR 7 20
5 45	9 35	Riddlesburg	10 25	6 50
AR 5 55	AR 9 45	Hopewell	LE 10 15	LE 6 40
	LE 9 10	Saxton	AR 10 50	
	9 32	Coalmont	10 20	
	9 40	Crawford	10 25	
	AR 10 00	Dudley	LE 10 15	
		Broad Top City		

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR,

ALTOONA, PA.,

AGENT

FOR BLAIR AND HUNTINGDON COUNTIES.

WHEELER & WILSONS.

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITted to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE,

of these machines have been sold than of any other manufacture, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as to the superiority of the Machines, to A. W. Benedict, Joseph Watson, E. H. Turner and E. E. Beitleman.

The Machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$47. [Oct. 21, 1862-1y.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

LADIES! ATTENTION!!

BALMORALS, a handsome lot just received direct from New York, by FISHER & SON.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Friday, March 20, 1863.

[For the Globe.]

To the Members of the Huntingdon Union League.

BY J. L. A.

Now rise to your feet, all ye loyal defenders,
And stand at your post till the traitor's surrender;
The traitors at home, in the midst of our land,
Are worse than the traitors with weapon in hand.

They call themselves Democrats!—well I'm ashamed
To think that a traitor presumes such a name;
They are fighting the President's last proclamation,
And trying to tear down the Administration.

They say that the negroes will flood all the north,
And marry your daughters, and steal all you're worth,
And the war will not end till they have the sway;
Will it be by giving the South their own way?

They call themselves Union men—yes, that's their cry;
But do you believe them? No; neither do I.
Did you ever know one to take part in the strife,
Or to save our great Government, lay down his life?

A voice from the army still urges us on:
Their letters denounce all the traitors at home;
They say, while they're fighting, our Union to crown,
The fangs of the traitors are tearing it down.

Now use all your efforts to root out the nest
Of the copperhead kingdom and what is best,
'Twill be cheer to the soldiers who are now in the strife,
To quell the rebellion by giving their life.

[For the Globe.]

"I am going to Quit Drinking Rum."

MR. EDITOR:—I hear so much about quitting drinking rum in this place, and yet perceive no change. Now be candid, Mr. Rum-sucker, and do tell me if you are! Well, that is good news; but when are you going to quit? "O, to-morrow, I guess!" To-morrow, you guess! Why don't you quit to-day; now—this minute; and resolve by the help of Heaven, never to touch, taste or handle another drop of intoxicating liquor while you live? This talking about what you are going to do, amounts to nothing! Going to do, and *doing*, are two things. So with your guessing that you shall quit to-morrow; you may guess that you shall accomplish a thousand things, not one of which will ever be accomplished. Such talk is mere gabble!—There is nothing in it worth hearkening to. Now, my friend, you may not live to see to-morrow; for, how often are we reminded that "in the midst of life we are in death." If you really desire to quit your intemperance, you must first resolve and then act, and act with decision, too. No man ever reformed yet upon the "going to do" principle; no man ever reformed by guessing that he should quit drinking; no man ever reformed by waiting for to-morrows, or a more convenient season. There is no time for reforming like the present; there is no season more convenient—no day like this day.

Procrastination is exceedingly dangerous. The more you delay, the more difficult will it be to commence reformation. *Quit now!* Don't stop even to become sober—but sign the pledge, sober off afterwards, and then bend all your energies to continue in sobriety. Many a man has signed the pledge when he was drunk as an owl, and kept it inviolate. The main point is to have decision. Only decide that you will renounce your intemperance, and the thing is done. There is nothing easier than becoming temperate—and it is a most melancholy reflection that there are so many drunkards, who, by a trifling effort, might become useful and worthy citizens, and not *nuisances*, in the community.

TEMPERANCE.

Coalmont, March, 1862.

A Copperhead Judge Arrested.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—Judge Constable, of the Fourth Judicial Circuit Court of Illinois, has been arrested by order of General Wright, for resisting the arrest of deserters. He will be tried at the U. S. Court at Indianapolis.

Major General McDowell and staff, and Brigadier General Slemmer arrived at the Burnet House last night.—Major General Rousseau is expected to-day.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

A few days since, two Sergeants arrested four deserters in Clark county, Illinois. On their way to the cars with the men in charge, the Sergeants were arrested by a constable, taken before Judge Constable, of the Court of Common Pleas, of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of Illinois, who held the Sergeants for kidnapping, and committing them to jail, setting the four deserters at liberty.

Intelligence of the affair reaching Col. H. B. Carrington, he at once notified General Wright, who ordered him to arrest the judge. The Colonel left the night before last, with two hundred men, and found the Court in session. Upon its adjournment, he at once arrested Charles H. Constable, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Fourth Judicial Circuit, for resisting the arrest of deserters. All was done very quietly and cautiously, and no excitement ensued. The Colonel arrived here this evening with his prisoner, who will be tried by the United States Court. Three of the deserters were re-arrested and brought here.

[For the Globe.]

SERMON NO. 6.

BY THE UNKNOWN.

"How hard it is to hide the sparks of nature!"

Each man's disposition differs from all others almost as greatly as do the features of the face. No two dispositions can be found exactly similar in every particular, so that one could not be distinguished from the other.—Each person has his own peculiar turn of mind, which cannot possibly be concealed. The 'sparks of nature' will flash forth, even though dissemblance be doubly keen. A man may for a time hide from public gaze his true character, but ere long the radiation of the active furnace within will gradually appear on the surface, and very soon the whole truth will be displayed. When men suddenly change their station in life, they often try to change also their disposition. The man of morose and haughty temper, if called upon to occupy a station where calmness and moderation are required, will most generally make a vigorous effort to alter his natural disposition so as to suit his new position; but the effort in almost every case, proves utterly fruitless. He finds, to his great disappointment, that character when once firmly established by habitual practice, cannot easily be changed, and certainly not by one sudden and vigorous effort. What it has required years to build up, demands a proportional length of time to pull down or even to change. Nor can the real quality of this fixed nature be concealed for a moment from those who may have occasion to scrutinize it. Not only is it difficult, but impossible to hide the "sparks of nature" for any great length of time.—One word, or even a glance of the eye may reveal all the excited workings of the heart and the deep emotions of the breast. Hypocrisy in its many-colored robe, may succeed for a time, and laugh in secret over its many and gross deceptions; but the penetrating eye of some close observer will soon discover the imposition, and reveal the true nature, whose "sparks could not be hidden." It is ot, however, only in a public point of view that this assertion holds true,—for we find the same tendency between private individuals. Each one's true nature or disposition will involuntarily reveal itself to the other, and often more clearly than could be desired. This fact is especially observable when two persons first begin to form an attachment for each other. Uncontrollable admiration may at first prevent all observation of natural qualities which would be found disagreeable, and the two remain for some time satisfied and pleased with each other's character; but soon this first ardor cools down, and a basis for a more solid attachment is begun, while at the same time judgment resumes her seat, and then, alas! very often for the first time, beholds the true but repulsive nature of the once adored and apparently attractive object of attainment. Each is astonished to find in the other qualities and "sparks of nature" altogether repugnant to his own, and perceives in a moment that he has been sadly disappointed in his inconsiderate choice. This, perhaps, will account for the sudden manner in which attachments are often broken off between young friends who, at the first ebullition of their feelings, seemed entirely wrapt up in each other's existence. Blind regard very soon wears off, and with scrutinizing judgment they begin to examine each other's real character, and after this examination, one or the other finds that he has either been attached merely by external appearances, or else has mistaken hypocritical softness of manners for amiability of disposition, and in consequence of this discovery, the attachment is suddenly broken off.—Nothing, moreover, can prevent this disclosure; for the "sparks of nature," as was said before, will flash forth even through the thick veil of cautious reserve which the false friend will often assume in order to conceal his true character.

COALMONT, March, 1863.

Union Feeling in Georgia and Alabama.

MURFREESBORO, March 15.—A refugee from Georgia, who escaped about the beginning of the year, declares there are thousands in that section of the country, who are praying for the success of the Union arms.

All through the northern portion of his State and Alabama, he reports terrible destitution of the necessaries of life. He says he knows of many slaveholders who would gladly give up their last negro if they could be relieved from the crushing military despotism now prevalent in the South—He is sure that if Northern people could only look for one day at the sufferings of Unionists in these States, there would be no further difference of opinion amongst them as to the war.

Treatment of Disloyal Persons.

Official Despatch from General Halleck to General Rosecrans—Policy to be Pursued by Our Generals — The Rights and Duties of Non-Combatants.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The following letter, dated, Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C., March 5, 1863, has been addressed by Major-General Halleck to Major General Rosecrans, commanding at Murfreesboro, Tennessee:

GENERAL:—I have just received Major General J. J. Reynold's letter of February 16th, with your endorsement of February 18th. The suggestion of General Reynolds and General Thomas, in regard to the more rigid treatment of all disloyal persons within the lines of your army, are approved. No additional instructions from these headquarters are deemed necessary. You have already been urged to procure your subsistence, forage, and means of transportation, so far as is possible, in the country occupied.—This you had the right to do without any instructions. As the commanding general in the field, you have the power to enforce all the laws and usages of war, however rigid and severe these may be, unless there be some act of Congress, regulation, order or instructions forbidding or resisting such enforcement. As the general rule, you must be the judge where it is best to rigidly apply these laws, and where a more lenient course is of greater advantage to our cause. Distinctions, however, should always be made in regard to the character of the people in the district of country which is militarily occupied or passed over. The people of the country in which you are likely to operate may be divided into three classes:

First, The truly loyal, who neither aid nor assist the rebels except under compulsion, but who favor or assist the Union forces. Where it can possibly be avoided, this class of persons should not be subjected to military requisitions, but should receive the protection of our arms. It may, however, sometimes be necessary to take their property, either for our own use or to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. They will be paid, at the time, the value of such property, or, if that be impracticable, they will hereafter be fully indemnified. Receipts should be given for all property so taken without being paid for.

Second, Those who take no active part in the war, but belong to the class known in military law as non-combatants.—In a civil war like that now waged, this class is supposed to sympathize with the rebellion rather than with the Government. There can be no such thing as neutrality in a rebellion. This term is applicable only to foreign Powers. Such persons, so long as they commit no hostile act, and confine themselves to their private avocations, are not to be molested by military forces; nor is their property to be seized, except as a military necessity. They are, however, subject to forced loans and military requisitions, and their houses to be let for soldiers' quarters, and to appropriation for other temporary military uses.—Subject to these impositions, the non-combatant inhabitants of a district of country militarily occupied by one of the belligerents, are entitled to the military protection of the occupying forces; but while entitled to such protection, they incur very serious obligations—obligations differing in some degree from those of civil allegiance—but equally binding. For example, those who rise in arms against the occupying army, or against the authority established by the same, are rebels or military traitors, and incur the penalty of death. They are not entitled to be considered as prisoners-of-war when captured; their property is subject to military seizure and military confiscation. Military treason of this kind is broadly distinguished from the treason defined in the constitutional and statuary laws and made punishable by the civil courts. Military treason, is a military offence, punishable by the common laws of war.—Again, persons belonging to such occupied territory, and within the military lines of the occupying forces, can give no information to the enemy of the occupying force without proper authority. To do so, the party not only forfeits all claim to protection, but subjects himself or herself to be punished either as a spy or a military traitor, according to the character of the particular offence. Our treatment of such offences and such offenders has hitherto been altogether too lenient. A more strict enforcement of the laws of war in this respect is recommended. Such offenders should be made to understand the penalties they incur; and to know that those penalties will be rigidly enforced.

Third, Those who are openly and avowedly hostile to the occupying army, but who do not bear arms against such forces. In other words, while claiming to be non-combatants, they repudiate the obligations tacidly or impliedly incurred by the other inhabitants of the occupied territory.—Such persons not only incur all the obligations imposed upon the other non-combatant inhabitants of the same territory, and are liable to the same punishments for offences committed, but they may be treated as prisoners-of war, and be subjected to the rigors of confinement or expulsion, as non-combatant enemies. I am of opinion that such persons should not, as a general rule, be permitted to go at large within our lines. To force those capable of bearing arms to go within the lines of the enemy adds to his effective force. To place them in confinement will require guards for their safe keeping, and this necessarily diminishes our effective forces in the field.—You must determine in each particular case which course will be most advantageous. We have suffered very severely from this class, and it is time that the laws of war should be more rigorously enforced against them. A broad line of distinction must be drawn between the friends and enemies—between the loyal and disloyal.

The foregoing remarks have reference only to military statutes and military offences under the laws of war. They are not applicable to civil offences under the constitution and general laws of the land. The laws and usages of civilized war must be your guide in the treatment of all classes of persons of the country in which your army may operate, or which it may occupy, and you will be permitted to decide for yourself where it is best to act with rigor, and where best to be more lenient. You will not be trammelled with minute instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Commander-in-Chief.

Speech of Benj. H. Brewster,

At the Great Philadelphia Demonstration at Musical Fund Hall on Wednesday Evening, March 11th.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-citizens of Philadelphia: Nothing but a conviction that I had a serious duty to perform could have brought me here this night. From my experience of political organizations, and my distrust of the use to which public meetings are generally applied, I would rather not be responsible for the purposes of the one or the ends of the other. The organization that convened this large assembly, and the aim you have in view, are not open to such reflections. For some time past I have believed that just such an association was needed, and that just such a gathering was indispensable to rouse the public to a consciousness of the danger into which traitors and the abettors of treason were hurrying the destinies of our beloved country. [Applause.] Most gladly, then, I have come here to meet you, and consult with you about the means best suited to frustrate these evil designs. Many such meetings must be held, and the mind and heart of the public made to feel the peril of its position. [Applause.]

Last fall, on my return from Europe, I was amazed and shocked to see how daringly the advocates and apologists for traitors and their base deeds were snatching at the reins of authority, with the avowed purpose of surrendering the honor of their country, and the rights of the human race, to traitors and the enemy of mankind. Oh, gentlemen, you cannot well feel the sting of this rebellion until you have seen, as I have seen, and heard, as I have heard, the exultations of our rivals and natural foes who live across the water. Here you may be excited by the outrages of you know of, by the sufferings of our army, by the resistance to the law, by the avowed hatred of Northern men and Northern institutions that is constantly proclaimed by the rebels and their leaders. But then you feel the greatest wrong of all is, that from this rebellion our free institutions have been scoffed at as a failure, and we are now derided as a race of vulgar plebeians, rushing in a downward course of ruin through anarchy to despotism.

How this unholy strife has palsied the heart of trusting, hoping millions who have looked with joy at the bright rays of our glory as it came streaming across the stormy Atlantic, guiding them as a star to happier homes?—[Applause.] Oh! what a fearful crime has this been against the dignity of mankind! How basely have these men testified in favor of despotism and against the holy cause of human rights! [Applause.] A few days since, when reading the admirable letters of Mr. Dayton, our Minister to France, I saw, with a sense of pain that was increased by the recollection that he was describing all that I had suffered when he alluded to the despondency expressed and felt by all loyal men in Europe, far away from home, heard of the disasters of our arms, and felt and heard the sneers of all Europe banded against us and our cause, hounded on by the false reports and cowardly exultations of fugitive traitors who had fled their homes to find a refuge abroad from the doom of the treason they encouraged and upheld.

No one who had ever felt the sharp sorrow of such reproaches can help but resent the lawless combinations of Northern men to stimulate traitors in the field by hopes of divided councils at the North. For my part, I care not with whom I act, or where I am found, so that I act with those who will sustain the law and stand by those who were lawfully chosen to administer it, and so that I am found with those who will, as Northern men, born on Northern soil, bred and cherished by a Northern community, spurn those who spurn them, and spit on those who betray their birthright and defame their fellows, whilst they live under the protection of a Government that guards too well their worthless bodies and protects their property that should be confiscated for sympathy with treason. [Long-continued applause.]

At first, when the Republicans entered the gates of office, with the exultant shouts of a triumphing party, when some of its zealots, in their wild excitement, proclaimed opinions that were opposed to the constitutional compromises, men attached to the Democratic party might reasonably hesitate to act with them, and dread to give countenance to covenant breakers.—[Applause.] Their old party obligations might well restrain them from acknowledging the supremacy of new officers, who were supposed to represent men with whom and measures with which they had been in open conflict for years. [Applause.]

They might hesitate, and bravely hesitate, to follow in the crowd of an excited and indignant Northern public, hoping that, by their refusal to act, they could still maintain a party allegiance and a party action, that would show a good purpose, to deter rash action by their old allies and associates in the South. [Applause.] But when that day had gone by; when they had followed southern men to the edge of the law, for the sake of the law; when they saw that the wrath of the northern public was not a partisan rage, but was the just sentiment of outraged men; then to hesitate was mean; to oppose and organize opposition; to traduce officials acting in good faith under trying circumstances, and to preach of peace, peace, when there was no peace, was treason and unmanly surrender of the noblest principles that ever men bravely stood by, and in which were centered the hopes of the human race. [Applause.]

I am a Northern man—bone of my bone—flesh of my flesh, I am for them, and I would be a dastard and a dog if I consorted with those who defame and revile them. I come of a race of men who proudly boast a pedigree that has been honored by historical association with every struggle in England for the cause of popular liberty. [Cries of "That's so."] Ancestors of mine were conspicuous in the uprising of the Lollards, and followed the immortal Wickliffe in his struggle for the right of private judgment and the liberty of conscience; and when Charles expiated his falsehood and treachery upon the block, my kinsmen sat in the Parliament of England, descendants of Franklin's, vindicating for all the freedom they had inherited as a special property.

Years before that, driven by religious persecution and political tyranny across the dark and stormy Atlantic came that band of pilgrims from whose head and leader I proudly trace my lineage. [Cheers.] The first act of that band of sages, heroes and saints was, by solemn league and covenant to bind them and theirs to obey the law. True to my blood, I have kept their covenant. When slavery was the law, I stood by the law. (Cheers.) And when treason absorbed that law, I stood up and now stand up to-night for that higher law, the law of self-preservation, the law of obedience to constituted authority, the law of loyalty to the Constitution, and love for my land and its people. (Cheers.)

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead
That never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land?"

I am a Yankee of Yankees, and I glory in it; and the man who reviles them reviles the best blood and the best men that have made illustrious the history of his country and the cause of popular liberty. [Deafening cheers.] I would have the country as it was if I could have it so; but since rebellion has reared its horrid front, and struck down the law that sheltered us all and sheltered it, I am for striking slavery dead, as it is the pretext of this great wrong. [Loud and long continued applause.] There is not a principle of the Government that I would not deliver over to instant death if it were the cause of such foul treason as this principle of involuntary servitude has been. [Applause.] Who have these rebels wronged? Their country? Yes. Human rights?—Yes. Northern men? Yes. But of all others their wrong to Northern Democrats was the meanest and foulest. With a majority in both branches of Congress they left; and their excuse was, they could not trust Northern Democrats.

If they cannot trust us, why shall we trust them, and why shall we encourage them, red handed and in arms against the State itself? From the day that this government was formed, they have, with but one exception, ruled and controled the official power of our nation, and that exception was the Administration of the elder Adams. With that exception they have directly controlled and guided the policy of the Government. The very changes that have from time to time taken place have been the result of their own changes of opinion, legislated by their own majorities, and executed by officials who represented their wishes; and yet with all this, when, for the first time for a full half century, they lost the patronage of the Government, and still had full sway over the legislative branches with which they could check, control, and hinder the Executive, they abandoned their trust, and basely struck a blow at the liberties of their country, abandoned their political allies, and made the principles of republican democracy a scandal and reproach. [Applause.]

Are these the men we shall act with or have pity for, or excuse, or justify? [Cries of No, never! never!] Never! I would prosecute this war to reduce rebellion and punish traitors, and I never, never will consent to see our great Republic and its vast territory to establish a second rate and hostile power, that, by treaties with our enemies abroad, shall control the navigation of the Gulf of Mexico, close up the mouth of the Mississippi, and shut us out from intercourse with our Pacific front, where we are now just about to compete in triumphant rivalry with England for the commerce of the Indies, the source of all her wealth and all her modern power, as it has been the treasury of wealth to all nations that have enjoyed its commerce. [Applause.]

Peace! Never! but with submission to the laws. The day we make such a peace will be a day of dark dishonor that will shadow every man's door, and spread lamentation and shame throughout the land. As we conquered our common territory from a common enemy—as we joined in a common covenant for our common good—we must never break our faith with the past or with posterity by surrendering an inch of that territory, or releasing one man bound by the common covenant of our noble Constitution.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

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Pennsylvania Soldiers on "Peace."

[Special correspondence of the Phila. Inquirer.]

Headquarters 109th Regt., P. V., Acquia Creek, Va., March 12, 1863.

At a very enthusiastic meeting of the officers and men composing the One hundred and ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, held this day, to give expression of their views upon the present rebellion, and to attest anew their unbroken faith and attachment to their country and their country's cause, and of doubly pledging their all in its defence, together with their strong denunciation of northern traitors, the following preamble and resolutions were submitted, and, upon their adoption, vociferously applauded:—

Whereas, The American soldier is a citizen soldier, impelled, in taking up arms in maintenance of the Government and Constitution and in defence of the flag, by motives of patriotism and not of profit; and

Whereas, The political sentiments of many who have remained at home, enjoying all its pleasures and comforts and sharing none of the dangers of the field, are at variance with the patriotic sentiments which should animate all true Americans; and

Whereas, We hold it to be our duty, as well as privilege, to declare our sentiments with reference to the existing Rebellion and the proper means of subduing it; therefore be it

Resolved, That each and every member of the One hundred and ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, as he has ever been, devotedly attached to his country, her Constitution and flag, and will, to preserve the Constitution and defend the flag from insult, risk his life and pledge his means and sacred honor.

Resolved, That we deem it the duty of the Government to use all means within its power, whether directly guaranteed by written law or military necessity, to speedily crush this Rebellion.

Resolved, That we will support the Administration in all its efforts to restore unity and concord throughout our *whole* country

Resolved, That although peace is devoutly to be wished for, *we will not purchase its blessing by allowing Rebellion to live.*

Resolved, *That treason in the North* should be *punished as severely* as rebellion in the South.

Resolved, That we, as citizens, condemn the action of those State Senators and Representatives of Pennsylvania who, through secret treasonable desires, political expectations, and unpatriotic feelings, refused the use of the hall of Representatives at Harrisburg, Pa., to Gov. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and Ex-Gov. Joseph A Wright, of Indiana, who wished to urge upon our citizens the necessity of taking arms to quell this Rebellion.

Following the reading and hearty adoption of the above, patriotic addresses were delivered by Colonel H. J. Stainrook, now commanding the Brigade, Dr. J. L. Dunn, Brigade Surgeon, and Lieutenant D. R. B. Neim.

Letter from Major General Rosecrans to his Brother, Bishop Rosecrans.

From the Catholic Telegraph.

The following is an extract from a letter from Major General Rosecrans to his brother. Its date is Feb. 16:—

You see the [Cincinnati] *Enquirer* abuses me for speaking the truth.—Woe even to them, if they do not credit my testimony about the cruelty, injustice and treachery of the Confederate leaders! If ever those leaders, through the Providence of God and the baseness and folly of the people of the loyal States, gain the power, I am persuaded that the persons who have succeeded, by the highest and most persevering lies, in getting men to engage in war, who have called out friends to decoy and murder our pickets, have borne our flag and worn our uniform to deceive us in battle, violated the rights of flags of truce, fired on a hospital boat, and killed wounded men by that and exposing them to rain and mud, who teach and encourage women to perjure themselves, who inculcate guerilla warfare, who murder Union men, and strip their families of their property, and boast of chivalry, that these men who violate all rights that stand in the way of their unjust desires, can never be trusted in any other way than as you trust wild beasts when you have them secure, caged or chained! And do you think the voices of those who stay at home should be raised to cheer on our enemies and discourage us? to raise enemies around us and strengthen the hand of those who, as Jeff Davis said, "only lack the power to own the Ohio?"

Shall the fathers and brothers of those brave and honest men who have periled their lives for the country and the safety of home turn against them? Shall the men who are getting rich off the Government patronage, who sleep quietly and peacefully in their beds because we watch here in the cold and wet, stab us in the back and denounce us?

"*Speravi in Domino non confundar in æternum.*" W. R. S.

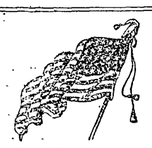
They laugh that win.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Mch. 25, 1863.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

THE NEWS.

From Rosecrans' army we learn that a brigade under Colonel Hall, was attacked by the rebels on the 22d inst. After a few hours fight the rebels were defeated with considerable loss.

From the army in the South we have the news that the negro brigade, instead of being taken prisoners as reported, is doing good execution in Florida, by taking many important points, many prisoners and large quantities of ammunition and supplies.

SOUTHWEST PASS, La., March 15.—[By telegraph from Baton Rouge, 15.] Commodore Farragut, leading in the Hartford, passed the Port Hudson batteries last night at eleven o'clock, with his fleet.

The steamer Mississippi ran aground was abandoned and burned. The firing on both sides was rapid and severe.

The army is within five miles of the enemy's works, in good spirits and bound to win.

—From every direction we hear of great preparations for a speedy and vigorous prosecution of the war.

Striking Evidence that Albert Owen is a sound Copperhead.—At the public meeting held in the Court House on Saturday evening last, Prof. McCoy proposed to feel the loyal sentiment of the house, first, by proposing three cheers for that Jackson stripe of a General, Gen. Picayune Butler—the audience rose and gave them with a will—Owen only remaining in his seat, deaf to the call of patriotism. The Prof. next proposed three cheers for General Rosecrans—they too were given with a will—Owen remaining seated and seemingly ignorant of what was going on. Then the Prof. proposed three cheers for General Hooker, which were given with an earnestness that should have satisfied even Owen that he was a traitor, but he remained dumb to the call. Then to show more plainly who were false to their country, the Prof. proposed three cheers for *all* our Generals, and *all* our soldiers, down to and including the smallest drummer boy.—Of course the Court House trembled, so enthusiastic was the cheering of men, women, girls and boys—but Owen, Albert Owen, the *editor* of the *Monitor* remained seated, and *refused*, in the face of hundreds of our loyal citizens, to endorse the patriotic proposition of the speaker. We want no better evidence to convince us that Albert Owen would sooner receive with open arms the rebel scoundrels that are now attempting to destroy our country, than he would by his influence, whatever it might be, give cheer to the brave men who are now in the field trying to save it.

How long will honest Democrats continue to be influenced and deceived by Owen and the *Monitor* clique of Copperheads?

NELLIE'S LIFE.—Little Nellie, of the Penfield *Extra*, announces that she has consented, at the request of a New York publishing house, to prepare a sketch of her life for publication. The book will contain one hundred pages, and one-half the proceeds, after paying expenses of publication, will go to Nellie. The book will contain a portrait on steel of "Nellie in her boots." We shall look with pleasure for the work.

Promoted.—We are pleased to learn that our young fellow-townsman, T. Benton Reed, private in Company D. 5th Penna. Reserves has been promoted to 1st Lieutenant of his company. He has had many hair breadth escapes in the bloody battles in front of Richmond and Washington; was wounded during Pope's battles before Washington, and recovered from his wound just in time to participate in the fearful struggle at Fredericksburg. He says he will not lay down his armor until every rebel both south and north repents, skedaddles, or bites the dust.

THE Union State Committee have issued a call for a Union State Convention, to be held in Pittsburg on Wednesday, the 1st day of July next, for the purpose of putting in nomination candidates for the office of Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court.

—The Copperheads were badly beaten in Barree township on Friday last.

If anything were needed to show the Democrats of the county that they are to be traded off, enough is found in the proceedings and history of the Senatorial Conference, which met at Bedford. Our information from a reliable source is, that Mr. Cessna himself wrote to the Somerset Conferees *not to attend*, that *Huntingdon county had not appointed conferees, and those from Bedford would not attend.* He then vacated the Speaker's chair at Harrisburg, rode all night to reach Bedford, had the pretended conferees from Huntingdon county there, and in the Conference thus composed, Major R. Bruce Petrikin was elected, instructed to vote for Mr. Cessna for Governor, and—mark it all high spirited, honest men—mark it—that not satisfied with *instructing* him, proving that the whole arrangement was a *trick*, and not trusting each other, they actually passed a resolution that if Bruce should take it into his head to get sick, and not be able to attend, or should fancy he could make a little thing of it by substituting a delegate and staying out, or for any reason he should wish to substitute, he is not at liberty to do it, without *first obtaining the written consent of Hon.(?) John Cessna.*—Look at the official proceedings and see that we state the truth. No honorable high toned man in the Commonwealth, of any party, would accept an election with such a collar around his neck. No man *honorable* enough to be a Governor such as Pennsylvania needs, would want delegates made in such a manner, and who would accept an election coupled with the avowal that they cant be trusted. Democrats, how do you like it. You cant be represented in the State Convention unless *John Cessna says so.*

SENATORIAL CONFERENCE.—The Senatorial Conference, composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford and Somerset, met in Bedford on the 11th, *Somerset not being represented.* R. Bruce Petrikin was chosen Senatorial Delegate by the Conferees present.

R. Milton Speer, Conferee from Huntingdon, then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Delegate this day elected be and he is hereby instructed to vote for and use every honorable means in his power to secure the nomination of Hon. John Cessna for Governor by the next Democratic State Convention.

Resolved, That the Delegate shall have the right to substitute a person to act in his stead, *upon first obtaining the consent, in writing, of Hon. John Cessna, to make such substitution.*

Senatorial Conference.

A meeting of the conferees from the counties of this Senatorial district is requested to assemble at the public house of John Hafer in Bedford on Wednesday of April Court next. The conferees from Somerset county were absent at the former meeting *in consequence of notice given them that said Conference would not be held at that time.*—It is hoped there will be a full attendance at the time above mentioned so as to save difficulty in the State Convention.

JAMES WIGLE
J. M. HOLDERBAUM,
AUSTIN TAYMAN,
Conferees from Somerset County.

[Will the editor of the Somerset *Democrat*, who is no doubt booked up as to the person giving the notice that the Conference would not be held, publish the letter and expose the man engaged in the trick.]

PROF. MCCOY'S ORATION.—This gentleman, in accordance with an invitation from the Union League of this place, delivered his great oration in the Court House on Saturday evening last. The notice of his appearance was brief, and yet such seemed the desire to hear him, that the Court room was filled to its full capacity. The room had been fitted up very tastefully and appropriately by a committee of the League. A stage was erected in front of the Judge's stand, which was decorated with a portrait of the great Washington and a number of flags, beautifully portraying the Stars and Stripes. These, in connection with the large and attentive audience, presented a scene truly grand and inspiriting.

But the oration! What shall we say of it? We think we can safely say that there was scarcely a member of that large audience but what was well pleased, yea, delighted. We have heard a very general expression of opinion upon the part of our citizens, and all seem to agree that the address was one of the most convincing and truly eloquent that was ever heard. Scarcely a man left the Court room but what felt that he had received new light upon the rebellion—that there can be no such thing as secession acknowledged—and that the war must be prosecuted with increased vigor, until every vestige of opposition against the Government shall be forever rooted out.

It is not our intention in this notice, to attempt anything like a review of the merits of this oration. We feel that we cannot do this. The oration must be heard in order to be appreciated, and we would here urge every man to go and hear it for himself if ever an opportunity presents itself.

A splendid assortment of Gilt Window Shades, Buff Holland and Oil Cloth, just received at Lewis' Book Store.

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP OF THE 9TH PA. CAVALRY,
Near Franklin, Tennessee,
March 16, 1863.

EDITOR "GLOBE":—With the hope that I may be able to interest some of your readers I beg leave to communicate a few lines to the citizens of my native county (Huntingdon) as well as those of adjoining counties; i. e., providing you deem my communication worthy a place in the columns of the *Globe.*

We are now encamped on the north bank of the Harpeth river, opposite the town of Franklin. Not long since the enemy under the command of Van Dorn, Wheeler, and Forest, were encamped twelve miles south of Franklin, at Spring Hill. Their being in such close proximity to our camp (Gen. Gilbert *commanded* here) caused us to be continually on the alert to prevent a surprise.

However, on the 4th inst., our forces, 2000 in number, under the command of Col. Coburn, with colors flying and drums beating, advanced toward the enemy's lines.

The enemy, it appears, had also selected that day to advance on our lines, as the advance guard of the two columns met about four miles from this place, and consequently some fighting ensued, the enemy retiring before our fire. That night our forces bivouacked in line of battle, and early on the morning of the 5th inst., the fight was renewed and about noon the engagement became general. The enemy was in force, and showed a formidable front, which appeared to be their whole force; but took good care to keep their extreme right and left wings under cover of the woods and hills.

About one o'clock, P. M., our forces appeared to be the victors. They had already driven the enemy some four miles, and at this time the enemy appeared to be retreating with no little confusion, which inspired our forces with new ardor, and they rushed forward to make the victory complete; exactly what the wily foe anticipated, and the next moment the enemy was seen on both flanks, and terrific was the onset. But small as were our numbers, the foe had a heavy task before them; our gallant fellows fought with heroic bravery, and though surrounded almost on all sides, yet their courage was undaunted. Col. Coburn was wounded, and, with many others, taken prisoner, but still they fought, retiring slowly and gallantly disputing every inch of ground, supported on either side by the 2d Michigan and 9th Penna. Cavalry regiments. But so terrible was the onslaught of the enemy's 10,000, that we were forced to leave the field to the foe. But he dared not boast of his victory; for although one-third of the force we had engaged were killed, wounded and missing, the lives of many a southern traitor paid the forfeit, and many more lay bleeding of ghastly wounds. They acknowledge their loss in killed to have greatly exceeded ours; nor did the enemy deem it safe to follow us from the battle-ground.

Though our forces were compelled to leave the field to the enemy and return to Franklin, yet such was the quiet in the streets and the different camps that a stranger to the occurrences of the day, would have no reason to suspect that any thing uncommon had happened.

During the time intervening between the 5th and 8th days of March, reinforcements were arriving almost hourly of every arm—artillery, infantry, and cavalry, and preparations were made for an advance on the enemy in force. We were ordered to prepare three days' rations in our haversacks, and about 2 o'clock, P. M., of Sunday, March 8, the whole of the cavalry force present, some 5,000 in all, under the command of General G. Clay Smith, was put in motion and advanced on the enemy in three different columns and by as many different roads. The centre was composed of the 2d Michigan, 9th Penna., and 7th Kentucky cavalry, with General Smith in person. On the right was the 7th Penna., 4th Michigan and 4th U. S. Cavalry, with two six pounder rifle guns. On the left was another heavy force of cavalry, but what regiments I have been unable to learn.

Our skirmishers drove in the enemy's pickets about dark, and, after necessary reconnoitring we bivouacked for the night.

After some reconnoitring on the morning of the 9th, skirmishers were again thrown forward and the enemy's skirmishers were found about a mile from where we spent the night. They were under cover of a thick wood, from which place the 2d Michigan boys with their five shooting Colts' rifles soon made them skedaddle. The recall was then sounded and our skirmishers brought in, to await the arrival of the infantry and artillery, which left Franklin on the morning of the 9th.—About noon the advance came up and we again advanced, driving the enemy before us. The 7th Penna., 4th U. S., and 4th Michigan Cavalry, coming in on the enemy's left flank compelled him to leave on a double-quick. We advanced some 5 or six miles beyond Spring Hill, when finding no enemy, we again halted for the night, which was a wet one, and we had no tents. But as we are defending the Stars and Stripes we did not mind it a great deal. Early on the morning of the 10th inst. we again moved forward but as the road led through a hilly and densely wooded country we did not move more than 5 or 6 miles during the day; skirmished at intervals with the enemy, but did not find him in force. Night came and we again halted.

Wednesday, the 11th inst., we advanced to Duck river and ascertained that the enemy had retired beyond Columbia, and as the recent rains had made the river impassable, we retraced our steps and on Thursday evening the 12th inst., our advance was again at Franklin, having sustained but little loss and captured quite a number of prisoners.

Since then everything has been quiet and we have had nothing to do beyond the regular routine of camp duty. The health of this corps, I believe, is good, and the troops are in excellent spirits, and ready for action when our noble Rosecrans may call upon us.

But now to a subject of a somewhat different nature, and a word to those who are still at home, many of whom, I am sorry to say, are deceiving themselves with the cry of "peace." We, who are here, and have been here for some eighteen or twenty months do not feel willing, after so much sacrifice of life and limbs that our brave comrades in arms have given to the cause, *to have peace, on any other terms than* such as will restore the old constitutional union, as our forefathers bequeathed it to us, and we also want that peace to be an honorable peace to our Government. Now how are we to have *such a peace?* Are Southern traitors willing to give us such a peace if we ask them, for I dare say they will not, and besides this, the more we talk of peace the longer they will resist our arms. Now there is but one way to get an honorable peace. You will ask, how is that?. Why, it is just simply this, *make them ask for peace!* Perhaps you will say, we have not force enough to make them ask for peace; that is just what I want you to say, for if you think we have not force enough come out and help us; something must be done, or I fear some of our own loyal States will feel the havoc of war, and I am sure if you could behold, as we have beheld, the desolation and ruin the war has caused in this country, you would be loth to have it at home.

Some will say, perhaps, that they have good homes and many kind relatives and friends, that they cannot break the ties that bind them and go where death and destruction is dealt on every hand. We have kind friends too, and love them equally as well as any one can. But we would deem ourselves unworthy a place in their affections, if we would not be willing to go forth to defend them against traitors, even though it should cost the last drop of blood in our veins.

Besides all this we feel that the Great Ruler of the universe is on our side, and I say to you, young men, *glory awaits us.* Come out and share it with us. Who will play the coward? Is that man in Pennsylvania? *I hope not.*

I do not hesitate to say that many of us are tired of the war, but we are not going to complain nor cry for peace, nor give up the struggle. But trusting in Him who is mighty to save, we will go forward, determined to conquer in the end.

But as I have already written more than I had purposed to do, I will close by subscribing myself,

Yrs. truly, RIT.

CAMP 6TH U. S. CAVALRY,
Near Falmouth, Va.,
March 19, 1863.

Mr. William Lewis—

DEAR SIR:—As I have a few leisure moments, I will try and improve them by penning a brief and perhaps uninteresting article for your valuable paper, the "Globe." It is the first that I have written for your paper, and shall try to interest your numerous readers. Many of your subscribers are well acquainted with me; others, particular friends of mine, from whom I have not heard since I came to the army, which is about nineteen months, and although the trials endured and scenes experienced have been enough to make the stoutest heart quail, yet we are not tired of it, and sincerely hope that our lives may be spared, and we see the close of this cruel war, which we have every reason to believe will be the coming summer, and I think I am not mistaken when I say that present reports, appearances, and the conclusions of most men, seem to indicate as much. And while it is nevertheless true that we should gladly hail peace, yet we want an honorable and lasting one. Until it comes as such, we are willing to stand by the solid loyal men of all parties and factions to crush the rebellion, and restore peace and prosperity again to our once happy and united States at whatever cost and sacrifice. Those who have never known anything but peace, *cannot* even *now*, appreciate it as they should; and they will not be able so to do until everlasting peace shall be heralded throughout the land—from the lakes of the North to the gulfs of the South, and the great Atlantic of the East to the mighty Pacific of the West. Then shall *all* nations know that a government which has liberty—civil and religious—for its chief corner-stone, *is* and *shall* be able to stand above *all* others. I fondly hope that the people of Old Huntingdon county will be the last to clog the wheels of the powers that be, and that a *powerful, combined* effort may be made by *one* and *all* to support the same in *all* its efforts to put down the rebellion and save our country. I presume I have said enough on that *subject for the present.*

Owing to the quietus of the present, I have not much to communicate from the Army of the Potomac; suffice it to say that its condition is far superior to any army ever before known. The boys, so far as I know, think pretty well of Uncle Sam; but they would think much more of him, provided the "greenbacks" would come around oftener, (at least, every two months.)—All is quiet along the lines, save raids occasionally. Brig. Gen. Stoneman, (Chief of Cavalry,) made a raid on Tuesday of this week, creating quite an excitement among the rebs, and making sad havoc among them generally. I have not yet learned what advantage we have gained by it. We go on "piquet" about once during a month, and see the "Grey-backs" in large numbers, the river—Rappahannock—only between us.

Some of our cavalry videttes were taken off their posts the other night, and as they were "snatched bald headed," they have not yet returned.

And now, Mr. Editor, as this article is already more lengthy than I at first intended, I shall bid you and your readers a hasty adieu, promising that you shall hear from me soon again.

Respectfully yours,
PLINY REX.

CAMP, March 18, 1863.

DEAR GLOBE:—I say, God bless the American Union! God perpetuate its blessings, that our children may sit peacefully under the shadow of the tree of liberty, and teach their offspring to love the glorious old banner that triumphant waves forever, and to honor the heroic spirits who on every field and on every sea have borne it aloft, victorious! And I say, too, let us honor and sustain every press that is speaking out boldly, faithfully and unflinchingly for the Union, unsevered, the Union entire, "the American Union forever!" traitors, sneaking copperheads and the infernal devil to the contrary notwithstanding. Among such presses the *Globe* holds an eminent position, and I am confident that the patriotic people of Huntingdon county will give it all needful support.

You will think your correspondent must feel slightly enthusiastic this morning. I'll tell you what's the matter. Last evening, after dress parade, our regiment was formed in the hollow square, the distinctions of rank were for the time laid aside, and a union meeting was held. Short and pithy speeches were made, and a series of resolutions were adopted expressive of the feelings of the 149th, in regard to national affairs, in the present crisis. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested, and the vociferous cheering indicated that all were in full earnest.—The resolutions were six in number.—As they would require considerable space, I shall merely give you one or two, as specimens. The second resolution read as follows: "Resolved that we recognize the fearful struggle in which our country is engaged as a struggle of freedom against slavery, of right against wrong, of God against satan; and we hold those who are against the Administration as against the Government, against right, against the Constitution and the glorious liberties of which it is the guarantee; and we brand them as traitors, while we assure them of our unmitigated hatred and contempt."

The sixth resolution declares "that we will never give up the noble cause in which we are now engaged until, under the good guidance of kind Providence, treason and rebellion shall be banished from the Union of States, and the old flag, doubly dear from its double baptism in the best blood of the land, shall again proudly wave over all."

The other resolutions endorse the war measures of the Administration, express confidence in General Hooker, and the generals of the army under him; deny the demoralization of the army, and pronounce the stories to that effect the "base utterances of traitorous tongues," denounce home traitors, and declare that the army is ready to do its duty. So, you see, we have put ourselves on the record. The copperheads will act wisely by noting the "sign of the times," indicated by this and other like demonstrations.—In proportion to what we may suffer from their perfidy, will be the weight of retribution which must, at last, surely fall upon their parricide heads.

We are picking our flints and putting our traps in order, in anticipation of marching orders. My next letter will probably announce our arrival at some other point. The weather is fine. J. S. B.

AVERILL'S FIGHT ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

THE REBELS BADLY BEATEN.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

FALMOUTH, VA., March 18.—Your special correspondent, who accompanied General Averill's Cavalry Expedition, has just returned, having left Kelly's Ford this morning at daylight. The expedition was a complete success. General Averill, with detachments from several of his regiments, and one battery of artillery, left camp on Monday morning to reconnoitre the Rappahannock river up to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, with instructions to cross and proceed in the direction of Culpeper, and wake up Fitz Hugh Lee's Cavalry, who were reported to be in that direction.

The force reached Morrisville, eighteen miles out, during the afternoon, when a portion of the advance guard proceeded direct to Kelly's Ford, 25 miles above Falmouth, and dispersing a small body of the enemy near the ford, and discovering that it was guarded by dismounted cavalry pickets on the opposite side.

During the night, a force under Lt. Colonel Curtis of the First Massachusetts cavalry, was detailed to advance toward the railroad at Bealeton Station, and to Elk Run, in the direction of Warrenton.

At 3, A. M., yesterday, the forces advanced, Colonel Curtis as above indicated, and General Averill with the main force towards Kelly's Ford. Arriving at the Ford shortly after daylight, the advance guard found it well defended by dismounted cavalry sharpshooters, concealed in houses and behind trees and fences. The approaches to the ford on both sides were rendered impassable by strong abattis, while the water was over four feet deep.

After several attempts to cross, under a hot fire, a platoon from the 1st Rhode Island Cavalry, led by Lieut. Brown, dashed into the stream, followed by the ax-men, who soon removed the abattis. The gallant fellows were met by volleys of bullets, but so sudden and surprising was the movement that 25 of the rebels were captured before they could get away.

The force immediately followed, and the artillery was taken over, with the ammunition in the feed-bags of the horses, carried by cavalry, and repacked on the other side.

After halting and resting a short time, General Averill ordered the column forward, and had proceeded but a mile or two, when Fitz Hugh Lee's whole brigade was discovered advancing in vigorous style.

Our men were immediately brought into position, supporting the battery which opened at once, while the main body were formed for a charge. Our men had the edge of one strip of woods, while the enemy had a like position in timber opposite, with a wide and clear field between the two.

Advancing out of this, and both forces appeared in the open ground, the enemy advancing rapidly on our right with the intention of turning that flank, and on our left with the purpose to charge it. Both movements were anticipated. On our right they were speedily repulsed by our artillery, and on the left by a gallant charge under Colonel Duffie, who led that portion of the column. The rebels stood only a moment, then turned and fled back into the woods in disorder, leaving their killed and wounded on the field.

After reforming, General Averill again advanced and took up position a mile or more beyond, believing the enemy would again attack, if opportunity offered. This proved true, and the rebels soon advanced again, this time with their artillery. Their cavalry came up on the charge in admirable style, almost drawing plaudits from our own men; but they were met by a terrific onslaught from the Fifth Regulars and Third Pennsylvania, which turned them back in confusion, they retreating down our line by the flank, which enabled our remaining squadron to pour in tremendous volleys from their carbines, emptying hundreds of saddles, and completely repulsing the whole charging force.

They did not molest us again, save with artillery, to which we did not reply, being out of ammunition. General Averill held his position until sundown, and then retired to the north side of the river without the loss of a man. The enemy's loss is severe, reaching no doubt two hundred, as their wounded were found everywhere. Our own loss will not exceed fifty in killed and wounded. It was a square, stand-up cavalry fight of over four hours duration, and the result proves that our cavalry, when well handled, is equal, if not superior to the enemy. In every instance they fled before the impetuous charge of our men.

The following officers were killed and wounded:

Lieutenant Cook, First Rhode Island, killed.

Lieutenant Domingo, Fourth New York, mortally wounded.

Major Chamberlain, Chief of General Averill's staff, seriously, in the face.

Lieutenant Bodwitch, First Massachusetts, severely, in the abdomen.

Major Farrington, First Rhode Island, slightly, in the neck.

Capt. Weichel, Third Pennsylvania, in the leg.

Lieut. Wolf, Sixth Ohio, sabre cut in the head.

Capt. McBride, Fourth Pennsylvania, not dangerously.

Lieut. Thompson, First Rhode Island, not seriously.

From fifty to seventy-five prisoners were taken in the various charges, including Major Breckinridge, of the First Virginia Cavalry.

Remarks of Hon. J. P. Penney,

OF PITTSBURGH.

[We make a few extracts from the able speech of Mr. Penney, delivered in the Senate of Pennsylvania, on the 6th inst.]

"What is the Government of the country? Where had it its origin?—The fathers of the old Revolution framed our Constitution; they put into it the clause that established the *executive authority.* I may say, too, that in the very foundation of that Government an ancestor of the Senator from Berks, Mr. Clymer, held a prominent part, and in the old annals of the Revolution may be found the record of his honored name. It is questionable, Mr. Speaker, whether the speech of the Senator from Berks did credit to that signature. Suppose, sir, that one of the signers of that old Declaration of Independence which lies at the foundation of our Constitution and our laws, had been seated in your place, and had listened to some of the professions of loyalty that have been made here, what would he think of such monstrous doctrine? Loyalty to what, sir? "Loyalty to the Government and the country," they say.—What is the Government but the constituted authority of the country. The Constitution has furnished you with the means of placing an executive officer in the Presidential chair. It has entrusted him and clothed him with all the executive power of the nation in his department. It has made him commander in chief of your armies.—When a rebellion arises against the authority of the Government, it is his sworn duty to quell that rebellion and enforce obedience to the laws. What does he do? The moment that this rebellion broke out, when the first gun of Sumpter sounded upon the ear, that sound, as the Senator says, consolidated the efforts of all loyal men of the North. It is true they were consolidated because that was the first impulse of their patriotism. That was the first impulse of the genuine, well founded patriotism of the nation, *before party leaders had time to mouth* their treason, and the people went as one man to the battle. That was the truth the Senator uttered then. But now party machinations, party devices, and party ambition has taken the place of love of country with certain party leaders, and we find a different state of affairs. When the rebellion is in progress, the President, ignoring all party in the patriotic devotion of his heart to his country, is surrounded by an administration which in their earnest endeavor to aid him have trusted to these weak promises of loyalty, trusted men that they ought never to have trusted, trusted them honestly and placed them in positions of power, which the subsequent history of the war has shown they were not worthy of. They have placed in power men who professed loyalty, but who, after obtaining position and influence, have, like the Senator from Berks, made this supposed distinction between the Government and the administration and the country, to cover up their disloyalty, and who have allowed themselves to say, "to be sure we are loyal; we are very loyal citizens—all of us—but we are opposed to the administration," and yet they have accepted offices under it to betray the country. The *greatest fault of the administration* has been the trust it reposed in such *Democratic* loyalty as we have heard today. "Opposed to the administration," says the Senator. How? Your President is commander in chief of the army. You are opposed to him—are you? So is every rebel in the land opposed to the President—opposed to the commander in chief of your armies? Then you are sowing broad cast sedition and revolt in the very armies that are in the field for the suppression of the rebellion. Call you that *supporting* the Government? How are you to be loyal to your Government if you are throwing every possible weight in the very pathway of your commander in chief who is attempting to march to victory over this red handed rebellion. Will you tell me that? There is the sophistry of the argument. You say, "we are opposed to the administration and we would say to it, 'stop;' you are going contrary to law; call a convention; amend the Constitution before you proceed farther with the war." Suppose you do call together a council of representatives from all States of the Union—"a patriotic national council," as you say—and invite to a seat by your side the red handed rebels who come there with the blood of your brother on their hands—who have spit upon and repudiated your Constitution, and who have said it was not worth the paper upon which it is written—invite those men, who have spurned your proffers of peace, and let us see how the convention is composed. There sits your Democratic candidate for the Presidency, Breckenridge, as a delegate from Kentucky; on another seat is Bright, who was expelled for his treason; on another seat Jefferson Davis; on another seat some other man, who has imbrued his hands in the blood of every innocent man and woman who was not opposed to their country. Upon the action of such an august assembly you would have the President and the army wait before they presume to strike one blow against rebellion. That is the logic of gentlemen. * * * * * *

You cannot tell a man who is engaged in the service, no matter under what commander he may be, that his commander is usurping and violating the law, that he has no authority for what he is doing and that he is violating the first principles of the Constitution of the country, which he is sworn to support—you cannot tell any man that and inspire him with any courage. Away, then, with all this talk of still being loyal to the Government, while you are discouraging it every step it takes in this unexampled war. It is mere sophistry to attempt to make a distinction between the administration as it is and the Government as it is. They are one. If you say that the Administration must be put down, then you assert a principle of revolution, for the Government must be changed when you change the Administration in any other than a constitutional way.

The present Administration of the Government, I undertake to say, has forborne perhaps, too much in enforcing the laws and the Constitution upon the rebels now in arms. If they had succumbed *less in the beginning* to this outcry of a violation of the Constitution and laws, the rebellion would now have been much nearer being put down. What is in the Constitution? It cannot be contended for a moment that men understanding the forms of government, much less the almost inspired men who framed the Constitution under which we live, framed any form of government or any constitution that had not within itself the means of self defence. What do you mean by giving executive power to the President, by making him Commander-in-Chief of your armies, if he has not the power to carry out the policy he may adopt in managing the affairs of the country, for which duty he is responsible. Tie up his hands; fetter him, if you please; but then do not come here and complain that he has done nothing. When he has done everything that a patriot could do and has gone to the farthest verge of forbearance, and when at the very last extremity, when the Government, the country and our institutions are imperilled; when everything may be lost; when at the last moment he resorts to what he considers and what I presume the patriots of the country everywhere consider a measure of necessity, which ought to have been adopted before—when he resorts to that as the last arm of strength that is to nerve him in this contest—he should be sustained.—Why, Mr. Speaker, if you abandon him there, you abandon the Government; and I for one desire to say that I would as soon see a revolution inaugurated at once as to presume that we were for one moment to encourage the idea that we should resist the Administration under the pretence of supporting the Government. It is false in theory; it is false in argument and cannot be sustained. The Government must wield all its energies or it must go down. If a slight infraction of the Constitution is to be made, then I say rather let the letter of the written instrument be partially violated, than that while the armies are in the field and the rebellion is grappling at the throats of our sons and fathers, the whole fabric should go down in a common ruin. *And that must be the result if* the measures advocated on the other side of the chamber are to govern the State, for the State Government would thereby inevitably come into collision with the General Government.

If the executive power of the nation, because it does not apply in every respect to the strict rule of the civil law, is to be superseded, then we must submit to revolution and the institutions of the country cannot and never will be preserved.

Mr. Speaker, I have done. The condition of the country at this hour is a fearful one. At one time, as the Senator said, there was but one sentiment here and but one sentiment throughout the North. When the first gun sounded the token of rebellion, each heart beat in unison to the same sentiments, and each arm was nerved for the same contest. The abstractions of party ambition have interfered with that unity. We must go back. I call upon the Democracy and the Senator's friends on the other side of the chamber to go back to that point.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Mch. 25, 1863.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

Union Meeting.

Pursuant to previous notice a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of West township, Manor-hill, and Saulsburg, was held in the Academy building in Mooresville, on Friday evening, 13th inst., for the purpose of organizing a Union League and hearing addresses to be delivered by Samuel T. Brown and J. Sewell Stewart, Esqs., of Huntingdon.

The meeting was temporarily organized by calling Dr. J. F. Wilson of Saulsburg, to the chair; Messrs. Geo. Hallman and Henry Davis, Sr., Vice-Presidents, and Henry Neff, Secretary.

Mr. Brown being called upon, came forward and delivered a most convincing and telling speech, setting forth the absolute necessity of movements of this sort, in order to counteract the treasonable influence of a certain class of men in the North, who boldly avow their intention to break down the Administration, which cannot be done without the utter overthrow of our Government.

He was followed by Mr. Stewart who gave those who cannot say *rebel* once without saying Abolitionist ten times, such a skinning as was most grateful to loyal ears to listen to.

After some interchange of opinion concerning the permanent organization of the League it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to the gentlemen who have so ably addressed us: and

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Huntingdon *Journal* and *Globe*.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on Wednesday evening, to organize the League. J. F. WILSON, *Prest.*

H. NEFF, *Secretary.*

CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS. — The following are the appointments for the Juniata District, of the East Baltimore Conference:

Presiding Elder—G. D. Chenowith.
Hollidaysburg—A. W. Gibson.
Altoona—W. R. Mills.
Woodbury—N. W. Colburn, J. H. McGarrah.
Schellsburg—A. E Taylor, one to be supplied.
Bedford—E W. Kirby.
Bedford Circuit—J. C. Clarke, J. McKindless.
Rainsburg—G. W. C. Vanfossen.
McConnellsburg—S. Kepler.
Shirleysburg—C. Graham, A. W. Decker.
Concord—J. M. Clarke, A. R. Miller.
Cassville—R. E. Kelley, L. B. McClaskey.
McVeytown—J. Anderson, W. A. Maxwell.
Lewistown—John Guyer.
Lewistown Circuit—W. A Houck, J. W. Lantz.
Kishacoquillas—W. Gwynn, W. R. Whitney.
Manor Hill—J. Moorhead, M. L. Smith.
Williamsburg—J. A. Melick.
Birmingham—J. Stine, J. W. Leckie.
Huntingdon—J. Brads.
Saxton—J. W. Cleaver, one to be supplied.

J. A Coleman appointed Chaplain in the U. S. Navy, by the Government.

The next Conference will be held at Altoona, Pa.

[For the Globe.]

MILITARY ENIGMA.

COMPOSED BY A MEMBER OF CO. G, 5TH PA. REGT.

I am composed of twenty-six letters.
My 5 24 4 20 3 13 6 is a formidable instrument, used against the rebels.
My 8 9 14 19 1 18 13 20 2 is an object before officers' quarters.
My 20 13 11 7 14 9 6 is an instrument feared by the rebels.
My 20 14 25 2 10 is an instrument used on drill.
My 15 13 14 18 21 4 is a thing of great importance in war.
My 8 26 17 2 2 is a missile.
My 8 26 3 23 10 16 18 5 is the duty of all soldiers in battle.
My 15 26 13 22 5 17 is an action in battle of great slaughter.
My whole is the eager desire of every member in Co. G, 5th P. R. V. C.

CAMP MINER'S HILL, VA.,
March 18th, 1863.

Local Items.

— *St. Patrick's Day, "in the Morning."*—Last Tuesday was St. Patrick's day. The weather was unusually pleasant. We do not know that there were any holiday demonstrations in the Ancient Borough; if there were, they must have been of a very quiet nature.

The Irish miners on Broad Top had a procession which was conducted in a manner to give credit to those who had charge. They turned out in the morning about three hundred strong, every man wearing a green silk sash with a rosette on his shoulder. The sashes were lined with white silk, and when the line was formed they looked well.

The Stars and Stripes were placed in front of the column immediately behind the Rev. Mr. Hughes, who had adopted this mode of celebrating the day, instead of allowing the men to collect in drinking houses, the result of which can more easily be imagined than described. The green flag of Ireland was in the centre; it was a splendid one, and was purchased at a cost of some hundred and fifty dollars.—Mr. Hughes and two other Rev. gentlemen rode in advance, and a Marshal with six Aids were distributed at proper distances along the line; all were mounted on fine horses. A good martial band was also out, and the only tune they played that we could recognize was "Patrick's day in the morning." The line was formed at Barnetstown at nine o'clock A. M.—They proceeded down the road to Mineraville; here they countermarched, and proceeded to Broad Top city via Dudley, and again countermarched and directed their steps to Barnetstown, and halted at the hotel of Mr. James Dunn, who had an elegant dinner prepared for them; after this was over they all proceeded to their homes.

Not satisfied, however, some of them congregated that night and partook of an amount of "rot gut," that soon turned order into confusion,—and the next morning the most prevalent thing to be seen was black eyes, bitten *noses and ears*, and "*sich like.*" They must have partook of fighting whisky; "that's what's the matter."

— *The Borough Election.*—The election on Friday last passed off quietly. The Union Ticket was elected with but little opposition. The straight-out Copperheads held two caucuses, put up a ticket, but when they learned they could not drive the loyal voters to its support, they shrunk from a manly contest. The following gentlemen were elected to the several offices: Justice of the Peace, Wm. I. Steel; School Directors, Benj. Graffius, Alex. Port; Constable, K. M. King; Judge, Thomas Fisher; Inspector, Wm. Africa; Assessor, C. Long. The Union men running but one Inspector, E. L. Everhart having received a few votes, is elected one of the Inspectors. *Monitor* Copperhead stock is far below par in the ancient borough.

— S. T. Brown, Esq., says the *Monitor* attacked himself and most of his family last week, and his short tailed dog, Pointer, having followed his master to several war meetings, ("traitorous leagues,") is expecting an attack this week from the same quarter.—This would be more on a level with the capacity of the ex-candidate who distinguished himself in the attack, and safe too, as Pointer has too much self-respect to notice the barking of curs.

—Col. Jacob Higgins, of the 125th Penna. Regt., is making arrangements to re-enter the service again after their time has expired. He purposes raising a regiment of heavy cavalry, and we have no doubt he will get many recruits out of the 125th. The Colonel is a good cavalry officer, and we would like to see him get a chance. The dragoon service is a dashing one.

— We are pleased to learn that our friend and correspondent, J. S. Gitt, of Coalmont, where he has been acting as Civil engineer in locating roads in the Coal region, for some time, has received a call at Towanda, Bradford co., Pa., for which place he has left last week, to take charge of a Railroad in that region of country. Our good wishes go with him. He is a printer as well as an Engineer, and with all a clever fellow. The people of that region will find him such.

—Capt. John McKeage of the 125th Regt., is recruiting a battery in the Regiment. The Captain says he is determined to return after the Regt. is mustered out of service; and from what we can learn, he will raise his battery without much trouble. He is a soldier, was in the Mexican war, and when the present troubles broke out, was one of the first to shoulder his musket.

—Pay Master.—John Brotherline, Esq., of the Blair County Whig, has been appointed a pay master in the army with the rank of Major. How are you Major? would like to see you when you get your fixens on.

—Dr. A. J. Cressman of Martinsburg is about taking up his shingle at Fair Play, where he intends offering his professional services to the people in the vicinity. Pitch in Doctor, hope you will succeed in building up a good practice.

—New Locomotive.—Mr. Lewis, Superintendent of the Broad Top Rail Road, has purchased a new locomotive; *it is a regular* "Camel back," and it looks as if it could pull a heavy train. That road has been very badly off for power, for some time past, but through the energy of Mr. Lewis we think this difficulty will soon be obviated. We understand they are getting another one made in Philadelphia.

—New Sidings—The Broad Top and Penna. Railroads are each to build a new siding on the opposite side of the river to accommodate the increased coal trade; each siding is to be a mile in length. This will be of great advantage to those who have the working the road; heretofore they have been much cramped for room.

— *Heavy Wind.*—During a heavy gale about one week ago, the dog belonging to the watchman on the Stonerstown Bridge was blown off while attempting to cross the bridge; he was found dead underneath next morning. He was a favorite animal.

— Major General Burnside and Staff passed through Huntingdon on Monday morning on the Express Train west. The General looked remarkably well. We do not know of his destination, but from what we can learn, we think he takes a command in the Southwest.

—The remains of John S. McCoy, of Co. C, 125th Regt., killed at the battle of Antietam, was brought home and interred at McConnelstown on Sunday last.

— *Assessor.*—John Dean, Esq., Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa., partner of S. S. Blair, late member of Congress from this district, has recently been appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue, vice Thomas Campbell retired. Mr. Dean will doubtless make a faithful officer.

— *Another New Store.*—Mr. William Brown of Tyrone, is building a new store room above Dudley; he expects to have a stock of goods in it by the first of May next. William is a clever man, and we would like to see him make money.

— *Still Another.*—Reakirk, Bro. & Co. are also building a large store room and office at their mines, about one mile above Dudley; they expect to do a large business. The location is a good one.

— A meeting of the loyal people of Union township will be held at Harmony Chapel School House on Saturday, the 28th inst., at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organizing a Union League. The proceedings of the meeting held at Calvin School House was received too late for publication this week.

— *A Large Funeral.*—The funeral of Mr. John Nash, an old and well known citizen; which took place on Sunday afternoon last, was the largest we ever witnessed in this place. Masonic ceremonies were performed at the grave of the deceased by the brethren of Mount Moriah Lodge.

— A Union meeting will be held at Knode's School House in Porter township, on Thursday evening next.

— Com. Sergt. Saml. G. Baker, of the 125th, P. V., died suddenly, in camp at Stafford Court House on the 14th inst.

— Messrs. Benedict and Speer have our thanks for pub. doc.

INSURE YOUR LIFE.

If you were to die to night, would you leave those dependent upon you as well provided for as you would desire?

Dr. Franklin said, "a policy of Life Insurance is the *cheapest* and *safest* mode of making a certain provision for one's family. It is strange that men should be careful to insure their houses, their furniture, &c., and yet neglect to assure their lives, the most important of all to their families, and far more subject to loss."

No one, upon a bed of sickness, ever regretted making suitable provision for his family: at such a time, a life policy can be fully appreciated.

The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia offers superior inducements. It has a capital of $1,151,789 50, securely invested. Has paid losses amounting to $614,000, and made dividends to the insured amounting to over $500,000.

The Trustees have declared a scrip dividend of 40 per cent. on the cash premiums of 1862, and have decided to receive the scrip dividends of 1853, 1854, 1855 and 1856 in payment of premiums

The undersigned is prepared to issue scrip to those entitled to receive it, and give any information that may be desired on the subject of Life Insurance. R ALLISON MILLER,
March 3, 1863. *Agent.*

'Improve Your Sight and Preserve Your Eyes.—A. BIRNBAUM, Practical and Manufacturing Optician, takes pleasure in informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a Store one door west of Dr. Dorsey's, with a large and variety stock of *Spectacles*, comprising Convex and Concave Glasses, such as *Flint, Crystal* and *Scotch Pebble*, and particularly desires to recommend the superiority of the last-named Glasses. His theoretical as well as his practical knowledge of Optics, and his long practice in the Oculistic science, enables him to adapt, after an examination of the eyes, those glasses which correspond with the defect of near, far or weak sight. Glasses can be fitted to any frame, of any shape or color.—Please call and examine the *Spectacles. Ambrotypes* and *Photographs* taken at all times on reasonable terms.

Also, Segars, Tobacco and Meerschaum Pipes constantly on hand.

Oct. 28, 6m.

MARRIED,

At the Jackson House, on the 17th inst. by Rev. G. W. Zahniser, Mr. A. C. MCCARTNEY, of Bloomfield, Bedford county, to Miss SUE WAYNE of Altoona.

Also, by the same, at the same time and place, Mr. G. L. MYERS, to Miss MOLLIE MCCARTNEY, both of Altoona.

Also, on the 19th inst. by the same, at the Exchange Hotel, Mr. JOHN D. JOHNSON to Miss BELLA WILSON both of Shavers Creek.

DIED,

At his residence in this place, on the 17th of March, 1863, of brain fever, JOHN C. WATSON, Esq., late Sheriff of this county, aged 47 years, one month and fourteen days.

The deceased was by birth a native of Centre county, having, for the last eighteen years been a citizen of this county, engaged, during a greater portion of the time in the iron manufacturing business at Mill Creek, and for the last three years occupying the office of County Sheriff, a position which he filled with ability and fidelity.

As a man of business he was thorough, upright and of strict integrity; as a citizen distinguished for urbanity of manners, fine social qualities and amiableness of disposition; and as a husband and father, for kindness of heart, generosity and affection. A consistent and worthy member of the Regular Baptist Church, his walk and conversation were ever becoming the faith which he professed during life and witnessed in death. His seat in the sanctuary was seldom vacant; his duties to himself, to society, to his family, his country and his God, were seldom unperformed. Almost the last public acts of his life, were the attendance at Divine worship, where his voice mingled with those of his brethren in prayer and praise,—and to bow around the family altar of prayer.—The insidious disease which had been gradually undermining the citadel of life developed itself immediately and rapidly. The icy folds of the destroyer had encircled its victim. Death's seal was on his brow, its fatal imprint on his features. Reason fled, and, unable to distinguish the voice of friends or recognize the features of loved ones; the journey through the dark valley was painful and rapid; but to the loved ones who mourn his departure the comforting assurance is left behind, that he had "Let his house in order," and was ready at the Master's call.—He has fallen in the high prime of manhood, in the midst of a brilliant and useful career, but he has fallen, we trust, with the armor on, and with weapons burnished, his work being done, and well done. In his sudden departure, a widowed wife and two orphan children, have lost a tender husband and an affectionate parent; society, a valuable member; the community, a Christian patriot, and the church of the Redeemer, one of its brightest ornaments. But such are the unscrutable ways of Him who is "too wise to err, and too good to be unkind." Like him may we be also ready when the Son of man cometh.—His body was, on Friday last, consigned to the tomb, attended by a large concourse of friends and neighbors.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Flour, &c.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour ..... $7.00@7.75
Common and Superfine ..... $6.00@6.25
Rye $3.00
Corn Meal $4.00
Extra White Wheat ..... $1.80@1.90
Fair and Prime Red ..... $1.65@1.66
Rye 100
Corn, prime Yellow 70
Oats 32
Cloverseed, 64 lbs. ..... $5.50@6.00
Timothy, 45 lbs. ..... $2.25@2.50
Wool ..... 55@60
Hides 6

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ₱ bbl ..... $7.00@7.25
Family do do ..... 6.75@7.00
White Wheat 1.50
Red Wheat 1.40
Rye 1.00
Corn 70
Oats 30
Clover seed 5.00
Timothy do 2.50
Dried Apples 1.12
Peaches 1.75
Eggs 15
Lard 10
Butter 15
Shoulder 8
Sides 9
Tallow 9

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Abram Lee, late of Mount Union, Shirley township, Huntingdon county, deceased. All persons indebted will make payment and those having claims, present them properly authenticated to us.

JAMES WILSON, Huntingdon,
JOSE C SHIRELY, Mount Union.
March 11, '63. ct

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—[Estate of Job Chin, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration on the estate of Job Chin, late of Cromwell township, Huntingdon county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

ISAAC ASHTON,
Administrator.

March 25 1863 -6t*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—[Estate of Henry Lloyd, dec'd.]

Letters Testamentary upon the last will and testament of Henry Lloyd, late of Walker township, Huntingdon County, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to us.

JAMES M. LLOYD,
March 25, 1863-6t. Executor

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 15th of January, A. D. 1863, under the hands and seals of the Hon George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 20th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and William B. Lose his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every presentment made or to be made or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 13th day) of April next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 24th of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the 87th year of American Independence.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 12th day of January, 1863, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 2d Monday (and 20th day) of April, A. D., 1863, for the trial of all actions in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all pleas are required.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 24th of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the 87th year of American Independence.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*

TAVERN LICENSES.

The following persons have filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Huntingdon their petitions for licenses to keep Inns or Taverns in said county, and which will be presented to the Judges of said Court on the second Monday of April next for allowance to wit:

John Dean, Huntingdon Borough.
Jacob Bayer, do
Valentine Hoover, do,
Ira Thomas, do,
Henry Lesher, do,
Robert Gibson, Orbisonia Borough.
William Templeton, do,
John D. Bohn, Cassville,
James Caumont, Manor Hill,
Samuel Coen, Smithton,
George E Little, McAlevy's Fort.
William P. Robison, Alexandria Borough,
James Fleming, Petersburg,
John H. Reed, do,
James Chamberlain, Warriorsmark,
R. F. Barkett, Spruce Creek,
Philip Crouse, Mapleton,
John G. Stewart, Mill Creek,
John Long, Coalmont,
James Gleason, Barree,
James Dunn, do,
Martin Mora, do,
Samuel M. Antz, Mount Union.
S. Bryson Shaver,
Alexander S. Seeds, Spruce Creek,
James Huntington, Broad Top City,
Michael McCabe, Carbon twp,
John S. Miller, Huntingdon,
Samuel G. Simpson, Mill Creek,
Geoffire Miller, Huntingdon,
Martha Marsh, Mooresville.
Henry Chamberlain, Waterstreet,
John Shook, McConnelstown,
Samuel Tomlinson, Fairfield,
Henry Stevens, McConnelstown,
Samuel Steffey, Jackson twp,
Thomas Cook, Broad Top City,
Adam Holliday, Shade Gap,
Thomas Mc auley, Shirleysburg,
Henry Mc lvain, Burnt Cabins,
George R. Kelley, Coalmont,
Margaret Jeanna, Shade Gap.

W. C. WAGONER,
Clerk.

Clerk's Office, }
Huntingdon, March 21, 1863. }

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp and Fi Fa to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON MONDAY the 13TH DAY of APRIL, 1863, at two o'clock, P. M., the following described property to wit:

One lot of ground situate in the village of Scottsville, Clay township, Huntingdon county, fronting on Main st. 60 feet, and extending back 100 feet, having thereon erected one frame store house.

Also—one lot of ground situate in the village of Scottsville, bounded by lots of William P. Taylor and Mathias Swoope, having thereon erected one frame stable.

Also—the undivided half part of a certain tract of land situate in Clay township, Huntingdon county, on which defendant now resides, adjoining lands of George Hudson on the east and south, the Logan tract hereinafter described of Harriet Gregg on the west, of Lear & Mc Vitty and others on the north, containing 150 acres, more or less, of which about 100 acres are cleared, with a frame log house, a two-story frame log weather boarded, a large new frame bank barn, and other out buildings thereon, being the same tract of land which David Fisher, deceased, conveyed to Richard and Thomas C. Ashman.

Also—the undivided half part of a certain tract of land situate in Clay township, Huntingdon county, known as the Logan tract, adjoining the "Bell tract in this levy described, on the north and east lands of Adam Hoover on the south-west, of Harriet Gregg on the north-west, and of others, containing 103 acres and 60 perches, more or less, of which about 100 acres are cleared, having thereon a dwelling house and other improvements, being the same tract which the said heirs of *John B Logan*, deed conveyed to Richard and Thomas C. Ashman, by deed recorded in Book L. No. 2 page 318, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Richard Ashman.

Also—All that certain messuage or tract of land situate in Clay township, Huntingdon county, and State of Pennsylvania, containing one hundred and two perches and allowance of six per cent for roads &c., adjoining other lands formerly of Robert Speer, deed, and others, being the same tract of land which by deed, dated 15th Dec., 1855, was sold and conveyed by David Clark, Sen., trustee, to make sale of the real estate of the said Robert Speer, deed, to the said Jacob Cresswell and Horace L. Brown, together with all and singular, the buildings, improvements, roads, ways, waters, water courses, &c., &c., taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jacob Cresswell and Horace L. Brown.

Also—All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to one lot of ground situate in Tod township, Huntingdon county, Penna., adjoining land of John W. Scott and Joseph Wilson, having thereon erected one two-story frame house, painted white, one frame stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution, and sold as the property of W. J. Dunlap.

Also—The defendant's right, title and interest in and to the following real estate, viz: 308 acres, more or less, situate in Tod township, Huntingdon county, surveyed in the name of Henry Booth, bounded on the northwest by land of R. Hugh Powell, northeast by land surveyed to Anderson & Horton, south-west by land of Philip Earnest, now Orbison, Davis & Co.

Also—107 acres, more or less, situate on the north side of Stoop's Run in Tod township, surveyed in the name of Benjamin Penn.

Also—37 acres of land, more or less, in Tod township, surveyed in the name of D. Miller on the north west by lands of Andrew Donaldson, and on the south-east by Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad Co. land.

Also—137 acres of land, more or less, situate in same township, surveyed in the name of Joel Clark, and bounded on the north-west by Trexler's heirs and Benjamin Houck, south-east by Thomas Anderson, south-east by Washington Baker and widow Zimmerman.

Also—22 acres, more or less, situate in same township, surveyed in the name of Samuel Shaw, bounded on the south-east by Wood, Bacon & Co., south-west by Christian Earnest and widow Donaldson and L. F. Watson & Co.

Also—17 acres more or less, situate in Hopewell township surveyed in the name of A. B Cresswell, bounded on the north-west by land of Philip Commen, south-east by land of David Mountain's heirs south-west and west by land of Patton & Petrikin.

Also—Defendant's right, title and interest in and to a tract of land situate in Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, surveyed on warrants in the name of Peter Herring, David Shanks, Sarah Levi, Margaret Levi, Adam Levi, Hannah Herring, Fredrick Herring and Conrad Herring, the division line to be run according to article of agreement between the Trustees of John Savage deceased, and Dr. Peter Shoenberger, who was the owner of the other half of said tract, dated the 14th day of November, A. D., 1835, and another agreement explaining the prior one between the said parties and dated the 12th February, 1845, both of which said articles are intended to be recorded.

Also—A small part of a tract of land surveyed to Jacob Hildebran which has not been previously sold by the trustees of John Savage, the first of that name, now by the present grantee, and all the land not thus previously sold which was conveyed to the said John Savage, dec'd., by Edward Livingston and wife by deed dated the 23d day of April, 1825, and recorded in Huntingdon county in Deed Book X, page 262.

Also—All the defendant's right, title and interest in all that certain messuage or land of Jacob Shantz in Huntingdon county, Cass township, containing 120 acres, more or less, adjoining lands formerly of Robert Speer, deceased, and others, being the same part of land which by Deed dated 15th December, 1855, was conveyed by David Clark, sen., Trustee, to Jacob Cresswell and Horace L. Brown. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Shantz.

Also—All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the town of Mount Union, Carbon township, fronting 80 feet on Hamilton street, and extending in depth one hundred and forty feet to Hillock alley, being lot No. 10, in the plan of said town—having thereon erected a dwelling house, stable, and other improvements.

Also—All the right title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the town of Mount Union, Carbon township Huntingdon county, fronting 50 feet on Hamilton street, and extending in depth 150 feet to Hesdon alley, being lot No 31 in the plan of said town, on which is erected a dwelling house, &c—Seized taken in execution, and sold as the property of Jane Dunn.

Also—All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to fifty three acres and allowance of land more or less, situate in Clay township, Huntingdon county, Pa., adjoining lands of M. P. Campbell, east, land of A. J. Fisher, out of James Donaldson on the west, and land of Andrew Watson on the south, about thirty acres of which are cleared, and being the same tract of land conveyed to Mary M. Weis, deceased, by Deed Poll of Attorney dated 28th September, 1861. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Mary M. Weis.

Also—All the defendant's right, title and interest of, in and to a certain tract of land situate in Tod township, Huntingdon county, Pa., adjoining lands of Benjamin Gordon executrix of Preston Hamer, dec'd., Jacob Bell, and others containing fifty acres, more or less, and about twenty acres of which are cleared and in a state of cultivation. Seized, taken in execution and sold as the property of Jacob Speer.

Also—All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to one lot of ground situate in the village of Manor Hill, Porter township Huntingdon county, Pa., fronting on the north west side of the main road leading through said village, and bounded by lots of Samuel Myton, George Hall, and others, having thereon erected one two story frame house, stable and out buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Hamilton McAteer.

Also—Nineteen acres of land situate in Cromwell township, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of Peter Wilson on the south, Jacob H. Bell on the west, Bate's heirs and others, having thereon erected a saw-mill and a log house. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Andrew McConaughy.

Notice to Purchasers.—Bidders at sheriff sales will take notice that one-fourth of the purchase money must be paid down, ten per cent. of all bids under $100, and twenty per cent. of all bids over that sum, must be paid to the sheriff, or the property will be set up again and sold to other bidders who will comply with the above terms.

Sheriff's sales will hereafter be made on Monday, of the first week of Court, and the Deeds acknowledged on the following Wednesday.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Mch. 21, 1863.

SHIRLEYSBURG

FEMALE SEMINARY.

The seventeenth session of this Institution under the present Principal will open on Monday, May 4th. It will be removed to a building near the centre of the village, and the instruction will be as heretofore, liberal and thorough. Grateful for the confidence reposed in him, the Principal will endeavor to deserve, and he hopes to receive a generous patronage.

A class of young men will be received for instruction in classics, mathematics, book keeping, &c.

For minute information, apply to

J. B. KIDDER, Principal.

March 24, 1863. -6t.

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.

For many years we have made the cultivation of

SMALL FRUITS

a specialty, and taking into account VARIETY, QUANTITY and QUALITY, our stock of VINES and PLANTS of

GRAPES,
STRAWBERRIES,
RASPBERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES,
GOOSEBERRIES,
CURRANTS, &c., &c.,

is unequaled anywhere, which we offer on the most favorable terms. Parties wishing to purchase would do well to correspond with us or send for our PRICE LIST, which will be sent to all applicants free of charge.

OUR SEED STORE AND HORTICULTURAL HOUSE

IS AT

NO. 29 FIFTH STREET,

where all articles belonging to such an establishment can be had of the best quality.

J. KNOX,
Box 155, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE.

The undersigned would respectfully invite your attention to his well selected stock of Fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, Fine Gold JEWELRY, of every kind and variety of style—comprising all of the newest and most *beautiful designs.*

Also, SOLID SILVER WARE, *equal to coin*—and the best make of *Silver Plated* Ware. Each article is warranted to be as *represented.*

☞ Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired and satisfaction guaranteed.

JACOB HARLEY,
(*Successor to Stauffer & Harley*)
No. 622 Market St., Phila.

March 3, 1863-3m.ef.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—[Estate of Benaville Shock, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Benaville Shock, late of West township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

WILLIAM SHOCK,
Warriorsridge, Mch. 3, 1863-6t.* Administrator

A HOUSE AND TWO LOTS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale the property he now occupies in North-east Huntingdon. The house is a two-story frame. There is a lot of choice fruit trees upon the premises.

For terms call upon the subscriber,
March 3, 1863. A. J. WHITE

NOTICE TO ALL INTERESTED.

The account of Levi Evans, Trustee under a voluntary assignment of Jacob S. Berkstresser and J. Addison Moore for benefit of creditors, has been filed in said office of the Prothonotary of Huntingdon county, and will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of said county for confirmation and allowance on the second Monday of April, and will be so confirmed and allowed unless exceptions are filed thereto.

W. C. WAGONER,
Prothonotary's Office, } Prothonotary
Huntingdon, March 19, 1863 }

NOTICE TO ALL INTERESTED.—The Trust account of John Scott, Esq. Trustee of Mrs. Margaret W. Anderson, under a declaration of trust created by her late husband John P. Anderson, deed., has been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of Huntingdon county, and will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of said county on the second Monday of April next, for confirmation and allowance, and will be so confirmed and allowed unless exceptions are filed thereto.

Prothonotary's Office, } W. C. WAGONER,
Huntingdon, March 10, 1863 } Prothonotary.

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.

ATKINSON'S

NORMAL SCHOOL,

COMMENCES IN CASSVILLE,

MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1863.

For further particulars, address

I. JUNIATA ATKINSON,
Normal Teacher.

March 17, 1863.-3t.* Cassville, Pa

MILLINERY and STRAW GOODS.

We have the pleasure of informing you that we are now prepared to offer, at our Old Stand No. 163, 165 & 167 North SECOND St., PHILAD'A.

A well selected stock of

MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS,

in every variety, of the *latest importations*, and of the newest and most fashionable styles.

OUR STRAW DEPARTMENT

will comprise every variety of Bonnets, Hats and Trimmings to be found in that line, of the latest and most approved shapes and styles. Soliciting an early call, I remain

Yours, Respectfully,
H. WARD.

Philadelphia, March 18, 1863-4t.

STRAW GOODS

OF ALL THE NEW STYLES,

For Ladies, Misses, and Children's Wear.

French and American FLOWERS, BONNET RIBBONS, &c.

A general assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

at the lowest cash prices—*Wholesale and Retail.*

MILLINERS will consult their interest by examining my stock before making their purchases.

WM. KRUSEN,
No 213 ARCH St., Philada.

Philadelphia, March 18, 1863-3m.

TRIAL LIST—APRIL TERM, 1863

FIRST WEEK.

W. W. & D. C. Entrekin vs Michael Stone.
Same vs Same.
Geo. Varns's administrator vs Brice X. Blair.
Jacob Kaufman vs Robert F. Hazlet.

SECOND WEEK.

I. Bauman, survivor, &c. vs George M. Park.
John Savage vs Same.
John Savage vs Sfazard & Cuffman.
Samuel Fleming vs Hon. I. Stewart's exec.
Jno. D. Anderson's executor vs Henry Orbisby.
I. N. & H. W. Swoope vs Joseph McCoy.

WM. C. WAGONER, Prot'y.

Huntingdon, March 18, 1863.

COURT AFFAIRS.

GRAND JURORS.

Anspatch Jacob, farmer, Jackson,
Alexander John, J. P., Shirley,
Buckley Wm., farmer, Shirley,
Bigger George, mason, West,
Crownover Andrew, merchant, Barree,
Cunningham Richard, farmer, West.
Cullison Levan, plasterer, Carbon,
Cooper Samuel, P. manager, West,
Cornelius James, laborer, Porter,
Dunn David, coal dealer, Huntingdon,
Forbes John, founder, West,
Grove David, farmer, Henderson,
Hamer Solomon, farmer, West
Meredith Lewis, shoemaker, Huntingdon,
Neff Samuel, farmer, Porter,
Querry George, farmer, Cass,
Robinson W. C., farmer, Dublin,
Stine Saml. G., farmer, Warriorsmark,
Stevens, jr., Mahlon, laborer, Warrk,
Thompson Elijah, farmer, Warriorsmark,
Wakefield George P., farmer, Shirley,
Weight Geo., shoemaker, Penn,
Whittaker John, farmer, Porter,
Walker Wm. S., tinner, Alexandria.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

George Berkstress-er, farmer, Hopewell.
Jonathan Briggs, farmer, Tell.
J. Nelson Ball, machinist, Huntingdon.
Elias Bartol, carpenter, Huntingdon.
Samuel Coen, gentleman, Barree.
Joseph Carmon, merchant, Huntingdon.
Henry Cornpropst, farmer, Barree.
Simon Coulter, farmer, Walker.
John Crotsley, farmer, Cass.
Mordecai Chilcote, teacher, Tod.
William Dysart, farmer, Franklin.
Isaac Dorris, farmer, Hopewell.
John Eberts, farmer, Franklin.
William A Fraker, merchant, Shirleysburg.
William Ginter, laborer, Brady.
Perry Ginter, farmer, Morris.
Aledecgo Ginter, farmer, Warriorsmark.
James Higgins, cabinet-maker, Huntingdon.
Hays Hamilton, manager, Franklin.
David Isenberg, farmer, Henderson.
John Ingram, farmer, Franklin.
Joseph Logan, blacksmith, Barree.
George Lininger, farmer, Walker.
John Lotz, farmer, Shirleysburg.
John M. Lowden, farmer, Tell.
Miles Lewis, farmer, West.
John McCandless, carpenter, Carbon.
Jonathan K. Metz, farmer, Brady.
J. K McCahan, gentleman, Huntingdon.
James McCracken, farmer, Oneida.
Joshua Morgan, farmer, Cromwell.
Wm. S. McMurtrie, farmer, Huntingdon.
Henry W. Mateer, plasterer, Brady.
William McFadden, blacksmith, Jackson.
Joel Plummer, farmer, Dublin.
William Reed, laborer, Jackson.
William Rothrock, brewer, Alexandria.
George Steffey, farmer, Jackson.
David Steever, farmer, Cassville.
James Seeds, farmer, Franklin.
Joseph D Stackhouse, farmer, Brady.
Andrew Sprankle, farmer, Morris.
J. Murray Simpson, farmer, Huntingdon.
David Whitsell, farmer, Oneida.
Thomas Withers, clerk, Jackson.
Robert Williamson, farmer, Barree.
Levi Westbrook, boatman, Walker.
Nathaniel Williams, laborer, Huntingdon.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Simon Beck, farmer, Warriorsmark.
John Bisbin, mason, Alexandria.
James Colegate, farmer, Cromwell.
Wm. A. Copley, blacksmith, Warriorsmark.
Alexander Carmon, mason, Huntingdon.
Jacob Elias, farmer, Tod.
John Eby, farmer, Shirley.
M. Fetterhoff, cabinet-maker, Huntingdon.
Elijah Gorsuch, farmer, Oneida,
John R. Gosnell, farmer, Cass.
Samuel Houck, farmer, Tod.
Adam Heeter, farmer, Clay.
Abraham Harnish, farmer, Morris.
Robert Ingram, farmer, Franklin.
George Jackson, farmer, Huntingdon.
Hugh Jackson, farmer, Jackson.
Hugh King, farmer, Shirley.
William McClown, farmer, Clay.
Samuel Miller, farmer, Shirley.
Thompson Martin, farmer, Porter.
R. A. Miller, dentist, Hunt

TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently undersell them in exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

Sept. 10, 1862-tf

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Oct. 21, 1862.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

Oct. 21, 1862.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty, BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes. ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES, BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

THE FIRST

FALL GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

1863. 1863.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Oct. 21, 1862.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

THE COMMERCIAL LIST

AND

LETTER SHEET "PRICE-CURRENT"

ARE PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

BY

Stephen N. Winslow,

NO. 222 GOLD STREET,

Philadelphia.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF

The Merchants and Manufacturers,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE OPULENT AND THE INDIGENT:

Secret of their success and adversity

WILL BE CONTINUED.

Feb. 24, 1862-1m.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 2, 1862.

FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS,

GRAPE VINES, &C., &C.

AT THE

FARMERS' NURSERIES,

NEAR HUNTINGDON, PA.

We invite farmers and all who may be in want of TREES and PLANTS to examine our stock of

THRIFTY WELL GROWN TREES,

At greatly reduced prices to suit the times, consisting of

APPLES—A fine stock of the most approved varieties for general cultivation—good size and thrifty growth Price 10 cts. each.

PEARS—Choice kinds, Standard 50 cts, Dwarf 40 cts. each.

CHERRIES—A fine assortment, 40 cts. each.

PEACHES—Our stock of peaches is fine, comprising a collection of choice varieties of superior excellence, furnishing a succession of ripe fruit from the 1st of August to the 1st of October. Price ten cts. each; $8 per 100

PLUMS—A list of the most desirable and popular kinds. Price, graded on plum stocks, 50 cts.; on peach stocks, 20 cts. each.

APRICOTS—50 cts. each; NECTARINES—20 cents each.

SELECT GRAPES.

GRAPE VINES of the best varieties, sold at the very lowest rates, varying in price from 15 cents to $1 each. Any of the new and rare grapes, native or foreign, if not on hand, will be ordered and furnished at the very lowest rates.

CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, &C.

Early orders are earnestly solicited.

Packages of trees will be delivered in Huntingdon free of expense to the purchaser, and duly forwarded by the railroad to any place he may designate.

Any inquiries by letter respecting stock, prices, &c. will receive prompt attention.

The nurseries are located 5 miles N. E. from Huntingdon, on the road leading from Huntingdon to Crownover Mill, and one mile S. E. from the Warm Springs.

Address JESSE GOLDSUCH,
Box 1, Huntingdon, Pa.

Sept 17-3m.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Brown's National House, where he manufactures and keeps on hand all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice

☞ Fine rule attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,
ATTACHMENTS,
SUMMONS,
SUBPŒNAS,
SCHOOL ORDERS,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,
COMMON BONDS,
WARRANTS,

ATTACHT EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTIONS,
DEEDS.
MORTGAGES,
JUDGMENT NOTES,
NATURALIZATION B'KS,
JUDGMENT BONDS,
FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

AND

SMALL PORTRAITS

OF

ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CITIZENS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

ENVELOPES

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000, BEST QUALITY

WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW,

AND FANCY ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS,

TASSELS, &C.,

and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE AND MUSIC STORE.

BIRD CAGES,

FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!

Colt's, Sharps', Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of

JAMES A. BROWN.

May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

FOR PRESENTS

TO PLEASE AND INSTRUCT

YOUR CHILDREN,

CALL AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857

BLANK BOOKS,

OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c., TAKEN—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery-ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hats & Caps,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. March 26, 1862.

H. T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.

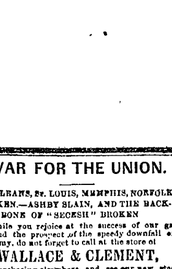
The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the traveling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan.—Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.

Board $1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 2 P. M.

HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOE,

April 8, 1862-1y.



SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY.

The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Union Song Book,
The Dime Military Song Book,
The American Dime Song Book,
Yankee Doodle Songster,
Songs for the Union,
The Stars and Stripes Songster,
Dizey's Essence of Burnt Cork Songster,
Gus Shaw's Comic Songs,
Berry's Comic Songs,
The Shilling Song Book,
Lover's Irish Songs,
Dime Book of Fun,
Dime Book of Etiquette,
New Dime American Joker,
The Dime and other Novels,
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues, Nos. 1 & 2,
The Dime Speaker, Nos. 1 & 2.
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

UNION ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 29, 1858.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public hat they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
WM. N. KIRBY.

Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that

they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

LARGE AND SMALL,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER

White and Colored Card Paper,

For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tablet and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Western Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1838.

MILITARY BOOKS.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 560 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable exhaustive index,* for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

PRICE $2, CO. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CAVALRY TACTICS,

[AUTHORIZED EDITION.]

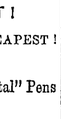
By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,

Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE—Complete in one volume. Price $1.00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS,

For the instruction, exercise, and manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; the school of the battalion, and the general exercises; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1 25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.



ALSO,

THE HANDY BOOK

FOR THE

UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service: containing a complete system of instruction in the school of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ALSO,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon May 28, 1861.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OGDOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
MCGUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
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Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbos's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
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Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
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Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full Stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

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A LARGE STOCK

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SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PENS! PENS!!

GET THE BEST!

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

C. BARNARD'S

Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens

ARE FOR SALE

AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,

Agent for the county.

PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any.—They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United States and Canada.

But a short time has elapsed since

C. BARNARD'S PENS

have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not splutter or cut through the thinnest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:

I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them.
President of St. Nicholas Bank, New York.

We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public.
WELLS, FARGO & Co.,
A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office.
S. G. OSBON,
Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent.
SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

We add ours to above recommendations.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., New York.

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used.
S. C. HAY,
Agent United States Express Co., New York.

We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice, without exception.
WILKINSON, STETSON & CO.,
Park Place, New York.
T. B. HUGUES, *Cashier.*

We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be.
A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.

Upon trial we have found Mr Barnard's Pens to be excellent.
FRED. PROBST & CO., New York.

I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used.
GOUVR. KEMBLE, New York.

We add ours to the above recommendations.
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Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive.
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After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode.
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C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
John Street, Clerkenwell, London.

June 18, 1862.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

VIOLINS,

GUITARS,

SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

WM. LEWIS,

Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

LADIES' FURS, a splendid variety. Cheap by FISHER & SON.

ENVELOPES—

By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at

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WRAPPING PAPER!

A good article for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved Instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Belisle's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Dancing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1860. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

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A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Isaac's Drug Store. Aug. 27, '62.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Confectionaries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,

Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,

Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS,

Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,

A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT

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Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!

If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

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A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at

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Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at

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PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at

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MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,

For sale at

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HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kinds of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS—Just received at the hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

IN THE DIAMOND,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

JACKSON HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

GRAFFIUS MILLER *Proprietor.*

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EVERYBODY'S LAWYER

AND

COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,

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It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS of SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

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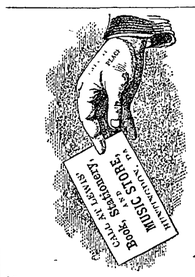

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Proper for Boys and Girls.

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For Young Folks.

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From 6 to 75 cents.

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Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristol and Card Boards.

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WRITING FLUID.

Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c

SHOULD CALL AT

LEWIS'

CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,

In the "Globe" building, Market Square,

where all who want to

SAVE MONEY,

go to make their purchases.

NEW BOOKS!

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc Price, 50 cents.

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OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,

GILT GOLD SHADES,

MUSLIN SHADES,

BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS,

A FULL ASSORTMENT

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!

Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT. Oct. 31, 1860 FISHER & SON.

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PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
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ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR,

*A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business